

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE FEDERATIVE PRINCIPLE IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Times.

When, three weeks ago, we were commemorating with enthusiasm the declaration of our national independence, our Minister at the court of Vienna was celebrating, by the time-honored formula of a dinner, the same glorious anniversary. The circumstance is chiefly notable on account of a somewhat remarkable speech reported to have been made by Count Benst on that occasion. It must be remembered that on the 14th of July the Spanish question had not yet arisen to absorb the attention of Europe, and to infuse new perplexities into the task of Austrian statesmen. The subject at that moment appared in the minds of the chiefs of the corps diplomatique who partook of the hospitality of Mr. Jay, was the result of the elections for the Reichsrath just then concluded. Though partially consoled by an accession of strength in Moravia and Galicia, the Government had still to mourn over the stubborn opposition of the Czechs to its policy of centralism. The non-German portion of Bohemia had steadily declined to approve of the policy which recognized the independence of the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen, and which refused to accede the same distinction to their native sceptre transmitted from St. Wenceslaus. At the late elections, therefore, they voted, as on previous occasions, for Deputies who do not take their seats, but persist by a passive abstention from the Reichsrath in expressing their non-adherence to the present constitution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Count Benst naturally feels that the reconstruction of the States shattered by Sadowa is only half complete so long as such an anomaly continues, and at the celebration in question he took occasion to trace an analogy between the present state of things in Austria and the earliest independent federation of the States of our own country. He is reported to have said:—"Mr. Jay recorded how Washington was afraid of the autonomy of thirteen States. Now, there are thirty-seven; each a little realm of itself, with every diversity of nationality, creed, and legislation. Why, then, could autonomy be granted to them to such an extent? Simply because none of them refrained from entering the common parliament." The great Saxon Premier of Austria went on to point out that it was equally dangerous for Governments as for nations to shirk parliamentary responsibilities, and that such an assembly was to a people what home was to a family, and when unity ceased to exist, the nation, equally with the family, must fall to pieces.

These opinions are very significant, as avincing the thorough appreciation possessed by the leader of Austrian liberalism of the dangers which menace the internal cohesion of the dominion of the Kaiser. We lately adverted to the added perils from without which late events have created for Austria. The question of how these are to be met will probably mark a turning point in modern European history. Should, as French critics predict, the absorption of South Germany be the first step in a Prussian triumph which would point to the annexation by the German Confederation of Austria on the west of the Leitha, and the occupation of the Hungarian provinces by Russia, it is perfectly obvious that the enlightened liberalism which repaired the disaster of Sadowa would make one effort to avert by popular enfranchisement the entire extinction of the empire. The lessons of the French revolution are not forgotten in Europe. The great powers of the continent know what popular enthusiasm can effect when enlisted on the side of national freedom. When Danton buried defiance to the allied kings of Europe, and the nation threw before them the head of a king, he calculated rightly that the nation which stood as one man against foreign domination was simply invincible. If Austria is weak when standing forth as one power formed out of a congeries of divided States, she has but to make each of her provinces feel that they have an independent existence to fight for as well as a common federal bond, and no power, however strong, will be likely to subvert them, or subduing, will find it possible to hold them in subjection.

Were Austria to be forced into the condition of a confederation of States, with an imperial President, it is clear that the first step would be accomplished of a process which may in time change the face of Europe. The resolution lately attributed to the French Emperor, of making himself the apostle of a republican propaganda in case of meeting with disaster in the present campaign, had probably but little foundation in fact. But it is none the less likely that the extremity of the French empire might lead to a federation of the Latin races of Southern Europe, which the supposed example of Austria would do much to confirm. In such a case, the great German Confederation would have been already complete, and there would remain only room for the union of the Scandinavian family of nations, and the erection of a Muscovite dominion which would have its capital on the Dardanelles, and which, it must be admitted, would still seriously menace, by its Pan-Slavist doctrines, the separate existence of the Slavonic nationalities of Austria. In any case, it is clear that the pending struggle between France and Prussia is of the most vital interest, both as regards the future of the small States and the prospects of democracy in Europe.

MASSACHUSETTS AND MR. MOTLEY.

From the N. Y. World.

"Massachusetts," says Mr. Sumner's organ, the Boston Journal, "must guard the honor of her sons." "By all means," we respond, as the old Duke of Cambridge ejaculated when the clergyman said "Let us pray" in the Liturgy. It is a duty which Massachusetts clearly owes, especially to her unhappy, frustrated historians. One only doubt is whether she is taking the right way to vindicate him. It seems that "a charge brought against Mr. Motley to justify his removal is that in the month of April, 1869, immediately after his appointment as Minister, fifteen months ago, he volunteered to write his own instructions. This, says the Journal, is a mistake." We are left a little in doubt whether this is a denial of the fact or what lawyers call a "confession and avoidance;" for we read that when Mr. Motley was about to sail for England, everything being serene and untroubled, and Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fish like the two Kings of Brentford, smelling at the same nosebag, Mr. Sumner, in an off-hand sort of way, said to the unsuspecting Secretary:—"Why not levy on Motley? Let him write a memoir, to be used in whole or part, or not at all, as you see fit. Mr. Fish was once called into the idea, and authorized Mr. Sumner to invite Mr. Motley to do it. Mr. Sumner replied:—Of course, in your

name." To which Mr. Fish, according to the recollection of Mr. Sumner, assented with much good will. Accordingly Mr. Sumner directed Mr. Fish to ask Mr. Motley to write, who undertook the service in the discharge of his new duties, feeling that he could not excuse himself. He was at the time the guest of the Hon. Sumner Hooper, who remembers well that Mr. Motley was engaged on a paper which, at the time, he understood was at the request of Mr. Fish. Mr. Hooper is sure that Mr. Motley was dining there, as a task imposed on Mr. Motley.

Here we have a curious postprandial colloquy: poor Mr. Fish dining, without a suspicion of the trap which was laid for him, with Hooper and Sumner and Motley sitting by, the Madeira coolly circulating, the cigar smoke thickly curling, the Secretary naturally and modestly denouncing his interference, Sumner at hand with his suggestion, Motley's fine eyes modestly cast down, and the host ready to make a note of the facts should they ever be, as it seems they now have been, brought into dispute. This is clearly a confession of the fact; and if it be true, then is Mr. Fish a rash man indeed to consent to the recall of one who, in an exigency, did his work for him and don't hesitate afterwards to talk about it.

We have our own doubts on the subject, but, for the nonce, take the Boston statement of facts to be the true one. Of one thing we are very sure, that the Secretary, trained in the unserved and honorable hospitality of this meridian (and no one enjoys and adorns it more), will never dine with the Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, again, to have convivial confidence betrayed and the talk of the dinner-table revealed. So much for the fact; now for the avoidance.

It seems that Mr. Sumner founded his suggestion to Mr. Fish on a venerable usage of the State Department, which the Boston Journal thus describes:—"It well known that ministers about to go abroad often prepare the draft of their instructions. Mr. Cushing says that on both his missions—one to China and the other to Colombia—he wrote his own instructions, which were then signed by the State Department, the first by Daniel Webster and the second by William H. Seward."

If there be accuracy in language, this Massachusetts usage is that ministers from that region occasionally write their own instructions, which are accredited to the Secretary of State, and then, at a convenient season, when the putative author is dead, as is Mr. Webster, or broken down, as is Mr. Seward, betray the official secret confided to them and claim the honor for themselves. Governor Everett was shrewdly suspected on internal evidence of writing the flashy letter to the Chevalier Hulsenmann, but he was too much of a gentleman to claim it. But all this is changed, and we think hereafter some police regulation should be adopted at the State Department as to the use of the Carrington Barent, so that there shall be no spurious papers either received or issued.

So much for the question of honor or propriety; but what a comment does not this make upon what a fearful illustration it is not of the bungling way in which this administration does its work! We are not disposed to blame the Secretary, who is a modest because he is a meritorious man. We fly at higher game. The President—the silent, reserved, meditative, circumspect man of many cigars and few words—know as well as any one that the great responsibility which the past devolved upon him was the Alabama matter. In it we had able, astute, well-trained adversaries, with a community behind them not easily hoodwinked and very sensitive on a point of honor. A discreet, acute, and experienced man was needed for a vacant post: uncommitted, at least publicly, to extreme opinions, but resolute in his sympathy with his country's cause. The President did not take the trouble to look for such a man. He was in the first gush of his personal sensibilities. It was the day when he flung one commission at Mr. Stewart and another at Mr. Borie; when gratitude for greenbacks and bricks and mortar filled his heart, and, careless of the public good, he was ready to do anything for his private friends, from the groom who rode his horses to the Senator who voted for his nominations. Then was it, in a sad hour, Mr. Sumner made his claim on gratitude and had the claim allowed; all he asked was "Motley," and Motley was given to him. In vain did Mr. Fish protest, for his instincts told him it would not do; in vain did Boutwell and Hearst register their objections, look glum; the President's feelings were aroused and he determined to fight it out on the Motley line. His civil, like his military, promise may in some remote day be perverted fulfilled, though it does not look much like it now. There was a year of perplexity and alarm and fruitless slaughter after the first boast was uttered before fruition came; and since the day he committed himself to Mr. Sumner, and appointed Motley, fifteen months have rolled by, and, thanks to mismanagement somewhere, the claims of our merchants and shipowners and newspaper writers are, if possible, more desperate than when Andrew Johnson left Washington and Mr. Seward returned to Auburn by way of Alaska. All is perplexed in the future; Mr. Motley maddened in London; Wilson angry at Washington, having voted for St. Domingo in vain; Mr. Frelinghuysen, the most sensible man of the party, hesitating whether he shall accept; the English mission at a great crisis vacant, or in the hands of Mr. Secretary Benjamin Moran; and the chief magistrate attending rifle maneuvers and watching the *regimental* *Gallop*, driving fast trotting horses at Long Branch. We sincerely trust Mr. Frelinghuysen is not writing his own instructions; though, if he is, we are sure—for he is a gentleman and a man of honor—he will not boast of it hereafter. We meekly suggest to our Boston friends to take up a new line of defense.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have already alluded to the reluctance exhibited by many persons to answer promptly and correctly the queries which it is the duty of the officers engaged in taking the present census to put to them. There seems to be an absurd feeling that the Government in demanding certain information is simply impertinent, meddling, and obtrusive. The ignorant suspect some personal injury or disadvantage lurking in the questions, while even those who know enough to know better indulge in evasions and misrepresentations. We cannot but regret that when we consider that inaccurate returns are much worse than no returns at all; while, since the expense of census-taking is very great, it seems to be a deplorable waste of money if the foolish obstinacy of a few citizens is to defeat the beneficent purpose of the law. In the first place, an enumeration of the population is indispensable, because our representation is based upon it, and the Government cannot go on without it. There is nothing about which a nation requires accurate information more urgently than the number of its inhabitants, the increase of that number during the last decade, and its probable increase in the decade to come. Moreover, it is extremely desirable to arrive at some accurate knowledge of the methods of increase, whether by births or immigration. Again, it is important to determine at what local points

there has been either an increase or a diminution of the population, and, if possible, to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion respecting the causes of either. Without a knowledge of this, it is impossible to mature the simplest measures in the least degree affecting the internal resources of the country. Without such information, it is impossible to fix the status of the Republic in the great family of nations. Without it, we can know nothing of our capacities in peace or of our abilities in war.

Secondly, all useful and intelligent legislation affecting the material interests of the country must be founded upon a knowledge as correct as possible of its present wealth, its possible production, and the point which it has already reached in its advance towards such possibility. The Government has no interest whatever in information concerning the wealth of A or B or C personally and singly, these three being engaged we will say in the manufacture of cotton goods; but it has an immediate interest in a knowledge tolerably accurate of the production of A, B, C, in the aggregate. And if suspicious men will but stop to think they will see that this is all which the Government is seeking. Individuals must be interrogated, but the public and the world will hear of nothing but the sum total. There is a sort of indefinite notion floating about that the Government is making this haphazard inquiry in order that it may increase the taxes. A more deplorable folly never entered the human head. An accurate return of the production and industry of the country is much more likely to make the taxes lighter than it is to make them heavier; for Congress must know how much a specific tax will produce before it can determine its amount. If kept in ignorance, by the big-headedness of producers, it is much more reasonable to suppose that it will, as between a larger and a less tax, upon the first. Indeed, to do so is the only safe resource, and those who persist themselves to give inaccurate answers to the census-taker may hereafter find that the indulgence has been a costly one. Congress will have no choice. It must act upon the presumption that the official figures before it are accurate; so that the maker of false answers not only picks his more truthful neighbor's pocket, but he actually robs himself. It is a game at which in the long run he must inevitably be the loser.

We readily admit that in countries under an absolute form of government, a census-taking may be regarded by the people with just suspicion, for its result may be a more remorseless taxation or a more sweeping military conscription. But in this favored land it is different. The census has been ordered by the people themselves through their representatives. It cherishes no ulterior design either upon property or person. It is not, as elsewhere it might be, merely a preliminary to new exactions or still more onerous levies for the military service. So fortunately are we situated, that a knowledge of the resources of the country, and the number of its inhabitants, will more probably lighten our burdens than render them more ponderous. How childish is it, therefore, for any man, when called upon officially to render an account of himself, his family, the character and results of his business, to provaricate, to stand mute, or to put off the inquirer with absolute falsehoods. We trust, for the credit of the country, that we shall have no more reluctant responses to the questions of the assistant marshals.

WHY WAR WAS DECLARED.

From the Syracuse Journal.

"Frenchmen! I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duties his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of the war for his country." NAPOLEON III.

On Saturday last Napoleon issued a notable proclamation to the people of France. In a very few words, the Emperor, in that proclamation, covers a great deal of ground, and brings out in bold relief the principal features of his controversy with Prussia, as he wishes Frenchmen to behold that valiant army which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duties his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of the war for his country. NAPOLEON III.

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THE LAW OF PRIVATE VENGEANCE.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The case of the man Lindsey, who was killed at Chester, near Richmond, Virginia, by his father-in-law, on account of the ruin of the latter's unmarried daughter, merits a word or two of additional comment to that which we have already felt it our duty to make upon one or two similar cases of recent occurrence. The above general statement of the facts is sufficient to show the peculiarly aggravated and horrible character of Lindsey's offense, which was the occasion of his death. But saying that does not exhaust all that is to be said in regard to the case. In our comments upon the result of the McFarland-Richardson trial in New York we took occasion to state fully our views in regard to such cases. Society would undoubtedly be largely the gainer if every man would reflect beforehand that the penalty of the indulgence of his unlawful passion might be the forfeiture of his life. The public sentiment which refuses to condemn the husband or father who, under such circumstances, becomes his own avenger, is so far right as it seeks to mark its reprobation of conduct such as that which we are now discussing, and the sentiment which tolerates and applies the substitution of private vengeance for the restraints and penalties of law is wrong. Society is infinitely the loser when men come to consider that there are wrongs which society cannot redress, for which the law is powerless to afford any adequate remedy, and that in such cases, therefore, every man is justified in being his own lawyer, judge, jury and executioner. It is not to be doubted that the evil to result in the one case is as great as in the other; that the remedy has elements in it of violence and lawlessness which may be as fatal to the interests of society as the wrong which it is intended to correct.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perfume. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result of the use of MURPHY'S PERFUME. FLORIDA WATER. Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 31 tablets.

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polon III wrench from Prussia her territory west of the Rhine, he thereby would transmit to his son an object of contention for all coming time, until that territory should be regained by Prussia. The empire of France, as it is, is a safer inheritance for the Prince Imperial than it would be with the Rhine for its eastern boundary; for, notwithstanding Napoleon's views to the contrary, power in Europe is more properly adjusted than it has ever been before; and henceforth, whoever seeks to change its present condition cannot be considered otherwise than a disturber of the peace of Europe.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 31.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 31st of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st July next. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTH-WEST BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TEGEO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Superior Article for Children. Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 33 1/2 COR. NINTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perfume. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result of the use of MURPHY'S PERFUME. FLORIDA WATER. Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 31 tablets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. B. THOMAS, formerly operator at the corner of Market and Second Streets, Philadelphia, has removed to 91 WALNUT Street. 129

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY. AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 112 COR. N. 5TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

HAIR CURLERS. THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS, AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES (Patented July 3, 1867.) This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance admitted to be heated. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by McMillan & Co., 525 No. 68 North Front Street, Philadelphia. Sold at all 27 goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDRIES, having for many years been in successful operation, and been extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectively offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Descriptions of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with masts, spars, sails, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN LEVY, BEACH and PALMER STREETS.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Supplies for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT STREETS. Office and Warehouse, No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

WINES. CHOICE TABLE CLARETS. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 1175 Corner ELEVANTH and YINE STREETS. WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 234 WILSON ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, 126 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 221 Corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT STREETS, 2d floor, and late No. 38 S. THIRD ST.

CLOCKS. TOWER CLOCKS. MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE CLOCKS. COQUOU CLOCKS. VIENNA REGULATORS. AMERICAN LOOKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 20 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, 20 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL.

SCHOOLLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J. IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable resort for the summer at reduced prices.

11 1/2 m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board per day, \$2.50; from June 1 to July 1, \$10 per week; from July 1 to August 1, \$12 per week; from August 1 to October 1, \$15 per week. Open from June 1 to October 31. Address, Lake George, N. Y.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Middlebury, N. Y. First-class Hotel, with every requisite. Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York via the Hudson River Railroad, at 3 A. M. and 3 P. M., with out change. Send for circular. 6 1/2 m

BRESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO. N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. W. D. WOOD, Proprietor. 6 3/4 m